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The Kent News.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, &c.

Vol. 17. CHESTER TOWN, MD., SEPTEMBER 27, 1856. No. 22.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY,
MIDDLETOWN,
New Castle County, Delaware.
JAMES B. MCDOWELL, PRINCIPAL
Assisted by Thoroughly Qualified Teachers.

THE Winter Session of 21 weeks will commence on Monday, November 3d.

The course of Instruction is very extensive and thorough, including all the usual branches of a English Education, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, &c.

Expenses for Winter Session, $85 or $90, according to branches studied with moderate charges for Modern Languages, Music and Drawing. Students from a distance Board with the Principal. In point of locality healthfulness and morals, it is believed that but few Institutions offer equal advantages. It has been under the charge of the present Principal since the Spring of 1836, and is now receiving an extensive patronage. The inquiries of Parents and Guardians are solicited. For references or particulars address the Plincipal as above.

Sept 6, 1856—2m

HOW AND WHERE TO BUY
Cheap Goods.
"Pay Cash to-day and get no Trust To-morrow."

TO find CHEAP GOODS, call at
C. H. KENTON'S
CHEAP CASH STORE,
opposite the M. E. Church. He has a good assortment of useful articles, such as,—Sugars, Coffees, teas, molasses, flour, soap, candles Bacon, Lard, Starch, Crackers, wash and bread Soda, Ginger, mustard, mace, nutmegs, and Spices of all kinds; a large lot of liquors of various kinds, at prices to suit the times. Whiskey at 50 cts., $1, $1.50, $2, and $3 per gallon. Brandies, 80 cts., $1.00, $1.50 and 2.00, 3.00, $4.00 per gallon. Wines 2.00 to $300. Gin, 1.50 and $2.00 Rum 64 cts.

ALSO READY MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold at *cost*, as the seasoned is advanced, viz—Coats, pants, vests, shirts, drawers, stockings, hats, handkerchiefs, gloves, also cotton, thread, silk, tape, cord, whale bone, needles, pins, hooks and eyes, thimbles, buttons combs, pens, knives, belts, fans, tooth and hair brushes, fishing tackle, and many other articles.

Aug. 16, 1856.

For Chester River!

ON and after Saturday, 7th of June the Steamer ARROW,
Capt. E. S. L. YOUNG
WILL leave Light stre't Wharf, Baltimore, every Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock for Chester River, returning, leaves Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, Chester Town, at 8, Rolph's Wharf 8½, Greys Inn Creek, 10½, Queenstown 11½, and arrive in Baltimore at 3½ to 4 o'clock.

☞ Passage $1—meals extra.

☞ All freight must be pre-paid. Capt. Job North, agent at Baltimore.

H. B. SLAUGHTER,
May 31, 1856. Propietor

JOSEPH S. ROBSON, WM. GOWIN, JR
J. S. Robson, & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 6, BOWLY'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.

OFFER their services to the Farmers of Kent and adjoining counties, for the sale of grain and other produce. The strictest possible attention is at all times given to the best interest o our customers, while a long and practical acquaintance with every *peculiarity* of our grain trade, justifies us in guaranteeing the very highest market price for all consignments in that particular line. [June 14, 1856.tf.]

P.W. SCRIMGER. ZEBULON SKINNER
SCRIMGER & SKINNER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Grain and Country Produce Generally,
No. 4, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.
Feb. 2, '56.

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Lumber which he will sell on reasonable and accommodating terms.

In his absence B. B. Perkins or John L. Ringgold will attend to it for him.

N. WILEY.
Oct 20, 1855.

A Card.

JAMES B. RICAUD and EBEN F. PERKINS having formed an association for the purpose of practising law, will give their prompt attention to all business, that may be confided to them.

They will attend the Courts of Cecil, Kent and Queen Ann's counties.

All communications may be addressed to them at Chester Town, Md.

Office, next door to Register's office.
July 5, 1856—tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Pioneer is withdrawn and the day route between Baltimore and Philadelphia via Betterton, discontinued for the present.—The Steamer is now undergoing repairs and will probably be put on the line in the course of ten days of which due notice will be given.

Sept 6, '56 R. T. TURNER.

FOR SALE.

A LOT or piece of *LAND* on the West side of Still Pond Creek, containing about 25 Acres, occupied by Messrs. Wheeler & Woodall. The land adjoins Mr. Richard H. Harris.

The improvements are,
Two Dwellings,
Meat House, Stable, Corn House, &c. The garden paled. The Land has been limed and a quantity is now on the premises to be spared.

The terms will be accommodating. Apply
GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent for Mrs. Ann Hawkins.
Chestertown, aug. 9, '56.—2w.

CIGARS.—a choice lot of Cigars and Tobacco for sale by
aug. 2, 1856. C. H. KENTON.

University of Maryland.
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

THE Seventy-Ninth session will begin on Thursday, the 9th of October, 1856, and end on the 1st of March, 1857.

FACULTY.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
W. E. AIKIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
SAMUEL CHEW, M. D. Professor of the Principles and practice of Medicine.
JOSEPH ROBY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Phylosophy.
RICHARD H. THOMAS, M. D., Professor o Obstertrics.
G. W. MILTENBERGER, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutic and Pathology.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, B. B. SMITH, M.D.

Chemical instruction in Medicine and Surgery is given at the Baltimore Infirmary, an Institution of more than thirty years standiug, belonging to the University, situated in its immediate neighborhood, under the sole charge of agd attended by the Faculty, and open to all matriculates of the School throughout the year, withous charge.

FEES:—For the full course, $80; Practical Anatomy, $10; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $20. For further information, address

GEO. W. MILTENBERGER,
Dean of the Faculty,
No. 17 South Liberty street, Baltimore.
Sept. 6, 1856.—3t.

State of Maryland, Kent county, Sct.

I HEREBY certify that James Smith, farmer of Kent county, living on the main road leading from Urieville to Chestertown, gave information to me, the subscriber, a Justices of the Peace, that had taken up as astrays, trespassing upon his enclosures, about the first June last,

One two year Heifer,
dark red and white without ear marks.
One light red bull Yearling, and one light red yearling Steer,
marks in the ear not recollected. Witness my hand and seal this 3d day of September 1856.

JAMES GRAVES, [LS]

Notice.

The owner or owners of the above described Cattle, are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAS. SMITH.
September 6, 1856.—cost adv. $2.

For Sassafras River Port Deposit, Maryland.
CHANGE OF DAYS OF SAILING.

The Steamer
LADY WILMER
until further notice will leave as follows: Race Street wharf on Saturday at 2 o'cl'k, P. M. for Port Deposit and Havre Degrace, Md. Returning will leave Port Deposit at 10 A. M. Mondays, Cassadays at 4, and Turners Creek 4½ P. M.—On Tuesdays and Thursdays leave Philadelphia for Wilmers Point at 4 o'clk, P. M., touching at Port Herman and Ford's on the Elk and Turners Creek, Cassaday's, Fisher's, Georgetown and Fredericktown on the Sassafras.

Returning will leave Wilmers Point at 9 A. M. Wednesdays and Fridays, Fredericktown at 12, Cassadays at 4 and Turners Creek at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations apply to Capt. WM. WILSON, on board the boat.

N. B. All grain shipped by the Lady Wilmer while making 3 trips a week must be in bags.
aug. 16, 1856. tf

ESTATE OF THOS. H. HORSEY.

Maryland, Kent County Orphans' Court, September 9, 1856.

On the application of J. Leeds Barrall, administrator of Thos. H Horsey, late of Kent county, dec'd

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same by published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 9th day of September,, 1856.

{SEAL}

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thos. H. Horsey, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of April, 1857; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1856.

J. LEEDS BARROLL,
Adm'r of Thos. H. Horsey, dec'd.
sept. 13, 1856.—4t.

NEW GOODS.

BAREGE Delanes, Lawns, Challi, Ginghams dotted and plain Swiss Muslin, plaid and plain Cambric, brilliants, black mitts, Hosiery. Ladies Gaiters, morocco ties and slippers—and a variety of other goods for the season, for sale by
jy. 12, 1856. THOMAS W. ELIASON,

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
PREPARED FROM FORMULÆ,
BY DR. JAMES HIGGINS,
State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland,
Expressly for B. M. RHODES,
141 *West Pratt street, Baltimore.*

☞ Put up in bags, 150 bs. each, $42,50 per ton
June 7, 1856.

Dr. A. S. Sappington,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Will furnish his own medicines and practice at reasonable rates.

OFFICE at Bacchus Mills, near Bellair.
June 14, 1856.—6m.

TURNIP SEED.

1500 LBS. Prime fresh Turnip Seed, consisting of Purple top, white flat Dales' Hydria, white Norfolk, Purple top Ruta Baga, Green top do. at wholesale and retail.

PASCHALL MORRIS & Co
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Cor. 7th and Market Sts. Phila

THE KENT NEWS,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, an General News.
EDWARD MANSFIELD
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1.50 payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2.50 at the end of the year. To Clubs—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Single papers 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cts. for every insertion thereafter—larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—All Communications of a personal nature will be charged for at the rates of fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, when they exceed six lines will be charged at the rate of fifty cents a square.

Proceedings of public meetings, except those of a religious or charitable nature, will be charged for at the usual rates, those handing them in will be held responsible.

The American Platform,

Adopted at the Session of the National Council, February 21, 1856.

1st. An humble acknowldgement to the Supreme Being for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulkwark of American Independence.

3d. *Americans shall rule America*, and to this end, *native* born citizen should be selected for all State, Federal and Municipal offices or government employment. in preference to all others; nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description, to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions, (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintainance of the reserved rights of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native born and natualized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United State, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of natualization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years of all not hereinbefore provided for, an indispensible requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing on our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures

12th. The maintainance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnatualized foreigners the right o suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vascillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptness which pervades some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore to remedy, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

JAMES L. BEWLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 78, South Wharves, Philadelphia.
Will attend to sales of grain, &c., &c.
Aug 25, 1855.—3m.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE *DWELLING HOUSE* on Queen Street, occupied by Mr. Rockwell. For terms apply to S. W. SPENCER.
aug. 16, 1856.—3t.

J. WOODFORD

Is now in his shop in Chestertown mending *CLOCKS* and *JEWELRY*, for a few week only, (this time.) Give him call.
ag. 30, 1

POETRY.

FILLMORE SONG.

TUNE—*Jordon is a hard road to travel.*

The Woolly Head crew are bragging what they'll do.
And their kinky-head chiefs are applauding;
But the Union boys will give them such a fight
That they'll land them on the other side of Jordan.

Chorus,

Pull off your coat and roll up your sleeves,
For Woolley has a hard road to travel,
O pull off your coat and roll up your sleeves.
For Woolly has a hard to travel, I believe.

If you want to be the President of these United States
You must lay your plans accordin',
Eat grasshopper pie, and catch a Woolly Horse,
And swear you've discovered Jordan.

Chorus.

Then get rich George of the State of New York,
To play Barnum No. 2 accordin'—
To exhibit to the world the finest Woolly Head
Ever caught on this side of Jordon.

Chorus.

But the people are awake, and have hit upon a man,
And they all will vote accordin',
Fillmore's the man, we're bound to put him through,
Send Woolly to the other side of Jordan.

Chorus.

Old Jimmy Buck is out on the track,
And is laying his plans accordin';
But his family is so small one berth will hold them all
So we'll pass him to the other side of Jordan.

Chorus.

So Jimmy you're gone, so pack up your duds—
Get ready to travel accordin',
And with the Woolly Horse may you have a good time
When you meet on the other side of Jordan.

Chorus.

Three cheers for Fillmore, and Donelson, too;
So throw up your hats accordin',
For with such men as them our Union is safe,
And there is peace on both sides of Jordon.

Chorus.

The Kent county boys have gone into this fight,
And rolled up their sleeves accordin';
With Fillmore in the lead, Buck and Woolly must retreat,
Or we'll send them to the other side of Jordan.

Chorus.

For the Kent News.

Consequences of Prejudice

We wish to exhibit to the readers of the "Kent News," some of the consequences of prejudice. These are seen in depriving those who are under its power from forming correct opinions. "There are always two sides to every subject," says the old proverb; therefore, before we come to a decision, or form an opinion that may influence our decision, we ought to have the whole truth before us. "He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and sifteth him out." The necessity of suspending our judgment is seen in the every-day affairs of life, or we shall be often led astray, and sometimes have to suffer for our hasty conclusions. This will apply to families, Christian societies and other communities.

See the consequences of prejudice in the case of religion. Persons have been trained in the school of infidality—have had Christianity brought before them, in the worst light imaginable—from distorted views of Christianity, without having examined it for themselves, they have involved themselves in consequences most dreadful, namely, rejection of the Pearl of great price—have embraced a lie, and supposing themselves justified, have lifted their voices against that which God has given to renew the moral features of the world. In considering questions which concern the interests of religion—our families—our neighbors—our circle of acquaintances, let us hear all the evidences that can be obtained before we come to a decision; and especially let us guard against prejudice, which may endanger the salvation of the soul. If any persons are to be pitied, those are, who, without examining for themselves the nature of true religion as explained in the Bible, allow themselves to be duped by men who have rejected the counsel of God against themselves. Prejudice prevents us from being able to pass a proper judgement. That was a perplexing question that Nicodemus put to his brethren when they sent soldiers to bring Jesus before them, and the officers returned without him.—"Doth our law judge any man before it hear him, and know what he doeth." It seemed to take them by surprise, and confound them, so that the only reply they could make, was, "Art thou also of Galbilee? search and see; for out of Galbilee ariseth no prophet; and every man went to his own house." How is it possible to exercise an impartial judgement if the mind be guided by a preconceived bias.

Prejudice has been the cause of much injury to the Church of Christ, even in this land. Opinions have been formed, that were in a great measure erroneous, and acting under their direction, we have stood aloof when we ought to have been united—have kept back the hand of fellowship, when the cordial grasp of brotherly affection should have been given. Instead of the true and faithful followers of the Redeemer uniting in close column and gigantic phalanx, and advancing in order against the common enemy, we have allowed minor differences to keep us apart.

Prejudice may place us in dangerous circumstances. When the mighty Naaman was told by Elisha to go wash in Jordan seven times, and be cured of his leprosy, he asked, "Are not Abana and Pharphar rivers of Damascus better than all the waters in Israel." We see many at the present time who are so prejudiced against the requirements of truth, and they will not yield to what is right.—Whatever places the soul in jeopardy ought to be examined carefully. How plain and simple are the directions given in the book of inspiration to all who are wishful for salvation. "He that believeth in the son hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation." Did not the blind man reason conclusively when he said to the Pharisees, "Why, herein is a marvellous thing that ye know not from whence He is, and yet He hath opened mine eyes." There was the great fact standing before them, yet, with all the evidence of Almighty power before their eyes, and the most unobjectionable witness, they closed every avenue to their convictions under the influence of prejudice, and cast the poor man out of the pale of the church. The spiritually blind have been restored to sight, and are walking in the way to heaven, advancing daily in the path of holiness; and yet men refuse to give credit to the power of Divine grace, or to believe the record which God hath given of His Son and of eternal life.

Prejudice should be avoided because it is unjust. The rule of conduct laid down by the Saviour is, "As we would that others should do to you, do ye also to them." Would we that our fellow men should form wrong opinions of us, and then under their influence come to wrong conclusions, and injure us in the estimation of those whose favovr we esteem.

Prejudice is as ungenerous as it is unjust. There should be a nobleness of mind, manifested by nobleness of action, in the conduct of man to man. Are they not formed by the same hand? Redeemed by the same blood? Exposed to the same trials, and liable to the same vicisitudes? Begone then the thought that would lead us to depart from the holy precept, "Bear ye one anothers burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Prejudice is wicked; where there is no sufficient ground for suspicion, there ought to be no yielding to form an unfavorable opinion. "Charity thinketh no evil." Thus yielding to the blessed precepts of the Bible, and refraining from suspicion concerning our fellow creatures, the heart will continue to receive stronger impressions of Divine love, until the soul is prepared for that place "where the inhabitants see eye to eye; and where their sun shall no more go down, nor their moon withdraw her shining, but the Lord be their everlasting light, and the days of their mourning be ended."

G. S. M.
Chestertown, Sept. 22, 1856.

BUCHANAN VS. THE OLD SOLDIERS.—Gov. Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, addressed a mass meeting of both parties, at Murfreesborough on Thursday, 24th August last, in a speech of great power and effect. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the following characteristic votes given by Mr. Buchanan while in the House of Representatives;

Gov. Brown alluded to the destruction of property at Buffalo in 1814, by Genl. Ryal, commander of the British forces. The American troops had been quartered for the winter in the private residences of the citizens. The enemy came and burned them. When Congress assembled the people who had thus suffered applied for compensation, as they had a right to do. Jame Buchanan voted against the bill granting this compensation. Is there a man in this crowd, asked Gov. Brown, who would have given that vote? Not one. They had yielded their houses to protect the American soldiers; they had been ruthlessly burned down, and their owners and tenants turned out, with their women and children. *Mr. Buchanan sat in his seat and voted* NO! And that at a time, too, when the echo of the thundering cannon at New Orleans had scarcely died upon the ear. Such things had no weight with Mr. Buchanan. He (Gov. Brown) did not pretend that these things disqualified him for the Presidency—they only show the liberal spirit and strong Federal sympathies of the man. If your representative in Congress had voted against such a bill, would he have got your vote the next time? Most assuredly not.

Gov. Brown next alluded, as further showing the illiberality of the Democratic candidate, to the case of Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Gen. Jacob Brown.—Gen. Brown had spent a fortune in the service of his country, and contracted a disease in that service which terminated his life and left his widow in penury.—The widow applied to Congress for the balance of his salary for the unexpired year—a miserable pittance, which no man with a heart, under the circumstances could refuse. But James Buchanan was superior to the appeals in behalf of a widow of a revolutionary soldier. He voted "NO!" As might be expected, however, in an American Congress, he was in a minority.

The next case was that of Penelope Denny, the widow of a revolutionary soldier, and the mother of an only son, who fell at his gun in the naval service of his country. From the prize money secured by our gallant soldiers upon the high seas a pension fund had been created, and the mother of this brave young man applied for a pittance from this fund. *Mr. Buchanan voted* "NO!"

FILLMORE IN NEW YORK.—The editor of the Brooklyn Evening Star, after taking a tour through New York State, gives the following as his impressions as to what Mr. Fillmore's chances are in the Empire State:

On the whole, our brief tour has impressed us with a certainty of our success in this State. With 182,000 registered votes—with our Fillmore and Donelson Clubs—with the valuable assistance of Old Line Whigs—with accessions of Old Line Democrats—with the Protestant Associations, with State officers, &c., if we cannot beat a faction in the form of mock Republicanism and sham Democracy, then indeed is New York lost to all sense of patriotism, and the proud position which she occupies in the galaxy of stars. Good cheer, friends, New York *is* all right.

FILLMORE IN IOWA.—Extract of a letter from Burlington city, Iowa, to a gentleman in Washington.

"BURLINGTON, Aug. 27, 1856.

"You are aware that I do not take any part in politics beyond the mere duty of voting. F—— thinks Fillmore has been gaining so rapidly in Iowa within the last six or eight weeks, that he will carry this State. I do not know as much about the political condition of the candidates as he does, but I would not be surprised if Fillmore did carry the State, there has been such an immense change here, within my own knowledge, in so short a time. The working people—natives—are all imbued with a love of country, or Americanism, which is paramount to every other feeling."

WHO WILL BE ELECTED?—The Black Republicans are begging and praying the people of the North not to vote for Fillmore, because "by so doing," say they, "*you will defeat Fremont* without electing Fillmore!"

The Pierce Democrats at the South are begging and praying the people of the South not to vote for Mr. Fillmore, because, "by so doing," say they, "*you will defeat Buchanan* without electing Fillmore!"

Nothing can be plainer, therefore, than the fact that by voting for MILLARD FILLMORE, the American party *will defeat both Fremont and Buchanan*, and we should like to be informed in that case who they will elect?

WHIGS!—How would you vote if HENRY CLAY were alive and a candidate for the Presidency? All of you, we know, would vote for him, the man of your choice. Why then should one of you hesitate for a moment to cast your vote for MILLARD FILLMORE, whose sentiments coincided with those of Mr. Clay, whose administration was sanctioned by him, and who was deemed eminently worthy of his support. Read, and never forget what Henry Clay said of Millard Fillmore: "*He has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability, and we have tried and found him faithful and honest.*"

TENESSEE, O. K.—The grand mass meeting at Knoxville, on Thursday, surpassed, in numbers and enthusiasm, the expectations of the most sanguine. The most moderate calculation estimates the audience at 20,000. Gen. Haskell spoke *four hours and a quarter*, producing such an effect as was never before witnessed. Other distinguished speakers followed, and the jubilee promised to last indefinitely, when our informant left.—*Nashville Patriot.*

READ—THEN GIVE THREE CHEERS!—There is a little incorporated borough in Chester county, called Hopewell, which has twenty voters in it, and every man is for Millard Fillmore. Three times three cheers for Hopewell Borough!—*Phila. News.*

☞ Two of the Democratic electors in Mississippi have refused to serve. One of them says it is his intention to support Mr. Fillmore.

☞ The National Intelligencer gives in its adhesion to the nomination of Fillmore.